

GRADUATED INCOME TAX

One of the Most Important of the People's Demands—It Should be Fully Liberated.

industry and the state of enterprise which aims to promote the betterment of the human race and lift civilization to a higher plane. But as this is the system of taxation (personal property tax) which is at present always has been and is likely to be in vogue for some

The tax on income is a tax which the party paying cannot shift onto others. The receiver of income does not pass it over to another person, and any tax

The beneficiary of income is better able to pay a tax on that species of property than on any other, and pays the tax without being distressed thereby, because such tax comes out of a surplus, find that he can afford to have drawn upon. Tax on any other species of personal property always works hard ship.

A graduated income tax taken from

The cost of the new license is \$5.00.

any individual, all kinds of property, and all kinds of income. Any party who has \$3,000 a year of untaxed revenue to support a family can be in no danger of suffering less want of money than one who must feel a tax on sums far above that amount.

The persons who are compelled to subsidize a whole family on \$300 or less a year, pay the larger portion of the taxes on the surplus. It is, therefore, manifestly only fair that those who roll in wealth and live in this world's goods over \$5,000 annually should yield a portion of this surplus to the public treasury. It is only fair, because the government is only fair that those who roll in wealth and live in this world's goods over \$5,000 annually should yield a portion of this surplus to the public treasury. It is only fair, because the government is only fair that those who roll in wealth and live in this world's goods over \$5,000 annually should yield a portion of this surplus to the public treasury.

We should not only tax natural persons, but also artificial persons, such as corporations, which exacted a higher percentage in their accumulations increased, reaching up toward the million point, but also every artificial person created by the law, such as banks, insurance companies, railroad companies, telegraph companies, manufacturing corporations, trusts, syndicates, banking associations, etc., and so on. If we tax the income of these persons, these artificial persons be first divided and apportioned among the several companies of which the members are composed, but tax the income of each company, and not the aggregate, allowing but one exemption.

The law creating the income tax to support the war allowed the tax on income to be levied on the income of individuals, to be exempted in the hands of the shareholders, which was manifestly unjust. The artificial person's income

The Jay Goulds, Russell Sagas, Vanderbilts, Astors, Rockefellers, et al., should not only be taxed individually on their immense incomes, but the artificial persons they make use of to rob the public—the great corporations—where they control—should all have an income tax laid on the

An income tax of 30 to 35 per cent. on these milliolephanters as well as on the net earnings of their corporations which, by virtue of unjust legislation they operate to rob the public, would miserably help to pay the cost of the war.

Such a tax would be a just and righteous tax under our present tax system.

try, which is estimated to be \$20,000,000. The income from that \$20,000,000 of property at 4 per cent. would amount annually to \$1,400,000. Suppose the average tax on that stupendous income is 20 per cent.; we have a new revenue of \$280,000,000, to be applied to the public needs, and the millions of families would have suffered no hardship. Not nearly so much as some

What is the system by which the Vanderbilts' fortune has been piled up and is still accumulating by arithmetical progression, but unjust laws? The New

York Central railroad might be likened to a great spot of money coming out of a pipe, opening in New York and Chicago, and a man at each end holding a bag into which the money poured in a steady stream, drawn from the travel and traffic of the public all they would bear. This was the earlier days of the Vanderbilt reign. The railroad dominion of that family and their

time they own fifteen important railroads, which in combination constitute what might be properly termed the Vanderbilt railroad empire, and in the parlance of the times is called the "Vanderbilt system." This "system" or empire aggregates 22,000 miles, the money value of which is represented in stock and bonds aggregating \$4,577,328,472 the net annual revenues from which are

This whole railroad trust—for that is what this "system" is—should be taxed as one artificial person, 55 per cent. of the net income, and when the dividends were appropriated among the several beneficiaries the income

of each should be taxed without regard to income derived by a graduate scale defined by law. In order that men and all recipients might pay taxes equal to their ability. The head of the family a few years ago had \$40,000.00 invested in government bonds. This immense fortune was merely a surplus salted away in the United States treasury, guarded from robbers and tax col-

PEOPLE'S BANKS.

Yes, give us the subversives. At give it to us remembering that all our abiding citizens should share the same. We will not let the law and the